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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/391,052	09/16/1999	YUICHI NAOI	35.C13838	7999

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, MADELEINE ANH VINH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	5

DATE MAILED: 04/29/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/391,052	Applicant(s) NAOI, YUICHI	
	Examiner Madeleine AV Nguyen	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: "un" in line 9 should be "an", "of" in line 14 should be "for" in accordance with "actuation factor for said second communication unit". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8, 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein (US Patent No. 5,596,628).

Concerning claims 1, 15, Klein discloses a communication apparatus (Fig.5) capable of accommodating a plurality of lines comprising a first communication unit (fax/modem 100) connectable with a first communication line (telephone line); a second communication unit (computer 102) connectable with a second communication line 104 being capable of reducing power dissipation in the power-off state; an input means (keyboard) for inputting data; and detection means (phone in or DAA 108, keyboard) for said second communication unit; wherein the first communication unit 100 shifts the second communication unit 102 from the power off-

state to the operating state in response to the detection to be actuation factor for the second communication unit by the detection means.

Klein does not teach that the power dissipation on standby state. However, Klein teaches the power-on and power-off states wherein the fax/modem 100 can turn the power of the computer 102 on when receiving signal information. In addition, it was commonly known in the art that the power-off state is considered as a standby state since it also reduces power dissipation. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to consider the standby state equivalent to the state when the power is off since the computer is changed from the off state to the on state whenever the system needs to communication with the computer.

Concerning claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 16, Klein further teaches that the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to detection of a call signal from the second communication line or in response to the key input by a user through a keyboard; a power source (AC power) and a relay for turning on and off the power supply from the power source to the second communication unit, wherein the first communication unit turns on the relay (power switch in Fig.6) in response to detection of the actuation factor detected by the detection means; the power source is capable of switching whether or not power is supplied to the second communication unit, wherein the first communication unit 100 enables the power source to start the power supply to the second communication unit in response to detection of the actuation factor by the detection means.

4. Claims 4, 7, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein as applied to claims 1 above, and further in view of Nakamura et al (US Patent No. 5,608,546).

Concerning claim 4, Klein fails to teach that the system comprises a document sheet reading unit wherein the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to detection of a document sheet in the document sheet reading unit. However, since Klein teaches that the fax/modem 100 is a facsimile machine, it is commonly known in the art that a fax machine comprises a reading unit. In addition, Nakamura et al teaches a facsimile machine (FAX1) connecting to a telephone line and to a computer through a RS-232C port including a reading unit 2 (Figs. 2-4; col.). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of reading unit 2 in the FAX1 of Nakamura et al to the fax/modem 100 in Klein since the fax/modem 100 in Klein can be a conventional facsimile machine with a reading unit.

Concerning claim 7, Klein fails to teach that the second communication unit suspends supplying a clock signal to the second communication itself on standby and starts supplying the clock signal to the second communication unit itself in response to the actuation signal from the first communication unit. Nakamura further teaches that the FAX1 includes a timer which starts to supply clock signal in response to an actuation signal from the system (col. 8, lines 31-50). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the timer in Nakamura to the system in Klein since Klein also teaches internal timers which count a predetermined programmable time period in the fax/modem 100 to supply clock signal to the computer 102 (col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 47).

Concerning claim 9, Klein further teaches a second detection means for detecting the actuation factor with respect to the first communication unit.

Klein fails to teach that the first communication unit is provided with a low power dissipation control unit operating even on standby, and wherein the first communication unit shifts to the low power dissipation state on standby and to the operational state in response to the actuation signal from the second detection means. Nakamura et al teaches that when the FAX1 is provided with low power when in standby state and shifts to the operational state in response to the actuation signal from the keyboard of the computer (col. 5, line 5 – col. 8, line 40). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the timer in Nakamura to the system in Klein since both Nakamura and Klein teaches the low power dissipation standby state and the operational state of the system.

5. Claims 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein in view of Nakamura.

Concerning claims 10, 14, Klein in view of Nakamura teaches the claimed subject matters as discussed in claims 1, 6, 8 and 9 above. Klein further teaches a storage (memory in Fig.6) for storing data received by the second communication unit.

Concerning claims 11-14, Nakamura further teaches that the second communication unit 102 sends out the actuation signal after the completion of data reception; the second communication unit transfers the data in the memory and the first communication unit outputs the data to a printer (Figs. 2-7).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Lee (US Patent No. 6,098,175) discloses an energy-conserving power-supply system.

b. Bannai (US Patent No. 5,974,559) teaches an information processing apparatus for managing status and memory medium.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Madeleine AV Nguyen whose telephone number is 703 305-4860. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on 703 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703 872-9314 for regular communications and 703 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305-4700.

Madeleine AV Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2622

AV
April 23, 2002